

what irregular striation, also on top of the beaks, shining; color yellowish to brownish horn; shell thin; translucent; muscle insertions slightly marked; hinge rather short, slightly curved, fine, plate narrow; the right cardinal tooth little curved or almost straight, thin; the left inferior, short, slightly curved, the superior longer, rather posterior and curved down at the posterior end; lateral teeth fine, the outer ones in the right valve quite small, those in the left valve with short sharp cusps; ligament small.

Size: long. 5.3, alt. 4.5, diam. 3.4 mill. (largest specimen, long. 4.6, alt. 4, diam. 3.2 mill. and probably full grown.)

Habitat: Lake Michigan, off New York Point, in deep water, dredged by Mr. Bryant Walker, at 24 meters.

The present *Spharium* ranges under the group *Corneola*, with *Sph. rhomboideum* Say and *occidentale* Pr., but is quite distinct from both, not only by its small size; from the former it is distinguished by its well-rounded anterior part, from the latter, by its broader, less prominent beaks and the oblique posterior end. It has some resemblance, in shape, with some forms of *Sph. corneum* Lin. of Europe, but is very much smaller, its beaks are somewhat different and so is the surface appearance.

The specimens were first seen in November, 1894, and then regarded as representing a new species, and named in honor of Mr. Bryant Walker, the indefatigable scientist and collector to whom we owe so much conchological knowledge.

A NEW PINNA FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

No species of the *Pinnidæ* has hitherto been known from California, or reported from any point more northerly than the Gulf of California on the Pacific coast. It was therefore a surprise when I received from Mr. and Mrs. Oldroyd a specimen taken alive by fishermen in 25 fathoms, San Pedro Bay. This is rather an exceptional depth for a species of its solid and heavy character, the deep water *Pinnidæ* usually belonging to the small, delicate and spinose forms, and the coarse imbricate species being more commonly found gregariously, at no great distance below low water mark, where their sharp edges have often been referred to as injurious to small boats landing in the shallow water. The present form belongs to the genus

Atrina, characterized by the absence of any slit in the umbonal part of the shell, such as is found in all the typical *Pinnas*.

Atrina oldroydii n. sp.

Shell solid, heavy, blackish-gray, subtriangular, rather inflated; umbonal end slender (somewhat defective in the specimen); hinge margin straight; ventral margin contracted in front, convexly arcuate behind; posterior margin arched; exterior smooth, except for more or less concentric wrinkling on the ventral side and numerous rather fine imbricate elevated ridges (about 38) radiating from near the umbo on the dorsal and middle portions of the valve, not extending to the ventral surface and obsolete over the distal fourth of the valve; the scales or spines are worn off, but appear to have been numerous and small; interior of a livid dark olive gray, with a lurid iridescence over the visceral area, the ventral edge of which extends in a zigzag line almost directly anterior from the ventral edge of the rather small adductor scar, leaving more than a third of the ventral surface of the inside of the valve exterior to the visceral area. Length of ventral margin 238; of dorsal margin 175; of the distal margin 156; maximum diameter of the valves 63 mm. Length of the visceral area from the umbo 172 mm. The byssus is quite small and of a dark blackish-brown color.

The form of the visceral area, which in these shells is generally regarded as a pretty constant character, is entirely different from that of any of the other described Pacific coast species. In the form which, as described, comes nearest to *A. oldroydii* (*A. tuberculosa*), has the posterior margin of the visceral area forming a straight line from the dorsal nearly to the ventral margin of the valves.

The present species appears to be an analogue of our Atlantic coast *A. serrata* Sowerby, but as regards the exterior characters probably submits to a variation which only the study of a larger number of specimens will enable us to determine.

Though not a particularly handsome shell, this is one of the most notable among the many additions made to the mollusk fauna of California in recent years.

ALASMODONTA MARGINATA, SAY, AND A. TRUNCATA, WRIGHT.
—In his "Synopsis of the Naiades," Mr. Simpson says the former is from "Lower St. Lawrence, southward in streams draining into the